

What should I do next time?

Some children have repeated episodes of wheezing **with coughs and colds**. **The next time your child gets a cough and cold it's important to use** the inhaler early as it will have a better effect.

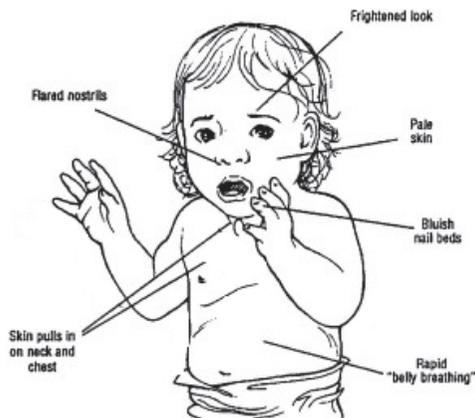
At the beginning of a cold, give 2-4 puffs of Salbutamol (Ventolin) through a spacer and mask every 4 hours.

If the reliever inhaler is not lasting for 4 hours, or your child is / has:

- Blue lips
- Fast and laboured breathing
- Grunting noises when breathing
- Coughing and wheezing a lot
- Too breathless to drink or to talk in sentences.

Give 10 puffs of Salbutamol (Ventolin) through a spacer and mask and **seek urgent medical attention**.

Signs of severe breathing difficulties to look out for in your child.



If you have any further questions about **Viral Induced Wheeze** Please telephone **01273 696955** and ask for the Children's Respiratory Nurse Specialist. Office hours only

Other useful numbers

Practice Plus
(Brighton walk-in centre / GP service)
0300 130 3333

Open 8am till 8pm - 7 days a week
including bank holidays
www.practiceplusbrightonstation.nhs.uk/

**For Out of Hours GP Service
or non-emergency advice ring
NHS 111**

**BSUH patient advice & liaison service
(PALS)**
01273 696955 Ext.64511 or 64973
bsuh.pals@nhs.net



Produced by the Children's Respiratory Nurse Specialist Team and the Children's Emergency Department

Ref number: 634.3
Publication date: December 2020. Review date: December 2023



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**Viral Induced
Wheeze**



Information for relatives and carers

What is wheeze ?

A high-pitched, whistling noise due to the small airways in the lungs becoming narrowed.

What is Viral Induced Wheeze?

In young children, wheezing is usually caused by a cough and cold virus. The virus causes inflammation and narrowing of the airways.

Symptoms can include:

- Cough and cold
- Wheezing
- Difficulty in breathing
- Raised temperature
- Difficulty in feeding

Does this mean my child has Asthma?

Not necessarily. Whilst the symptoms can be similar, Viral Induced Wheeze is a different illness to asthma. Intermittent wheezing with colds is quite common in younger children and only a small proportion go on to develop asthma. The risk however is higher if there is a family history of asthma, eczema and/or hayfever.

How is Viral Induced Wheeze treated?

Medications called bronchodilators or 'relievers' are used to open up the airways. These are usually given through a blue inhaler (sometimes called a 'puffer') and a spacer device. The reliever inhaler that we use is called Salbutamol (Ventolin).

When your child first arrives at the hospital they may be given multiple doses of inhalers. This is routine treatment, and the amount given will be reduced as your child gets better.

Other treatments that your child may need:

Dexamethasone - a steroid medication used to reduce inflammation in your child's airways.

Oxygen - if your child needs oxygen they will have to stay in hospital.

Intravenous medication - If your child is not getting better they may need to have medications through a drip.

Antibiotics are rarely used in the treatment of Viral Induced Wheeze because they are ineffective against viruses.

Are there any side effects of the treatment?

The inhalers are safe and effective, however they can make your child's heart beat faster and can sometimes make them feel 'shaky' or give them a headache. This will not harm your child and will get better as the treatment is reduced.

Steroid medications are very unlikely to produce any side-effects or long term problems at the doses used.

When can my child go home?

Your child will need to stay in hospital until you and the hospital team feel that they are better. This is usually when your child is only requiring the inhalers every 4 hours, and does not need oxygen. This can take 1–2 days or even longer, depending on how quickly your child recovers.

Treatment at home after leaving hospital:

Your child will need to have the reliever inhaler regularly. Give them 8 puffs of Salbutamol (Ventolin) every 4 hours for 24 – 48 hours. After that, give 2 – 4 puffs every 4 hours until your child is back to their normal self.

How to use the inhaler and spacer:

1. Shake the inhaler well and remove cap. Fit the inhaler into the opening at the end of the spacer.
2. Place the mask over your child's nose and mouth. Ensure there is a good seal around the mask or mouthpiece.
3. Press the inhaler once and slowly count to 10 for each puff.
4. Shake the inhaler every other puff.

Repeat for each dose of medicine.

Only put one puff of medicine into the spacer at a time as your child may receive the incorrect dose otherwise.

Always use the inhaler with a spacer and mask.